

Assembly in order to take the grievous decision which is still required of it in such a manner as it can only be taken in accordance with the internal situation in Germany.

Accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

VON HANDEL.

#### Reply of the Council.

The following reply was sent after the approval by the council of the allied and associated powers:

Mr. President: The allied and associated Governments beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 23. After full consideration of your request they regret that it is not possible to extend the time already granted to your Excellency to make known your decision relative to the signature of the treaty without any reservation.

The fact that the Germans asked only forty-eight hours delay and yet were refused was regarded in Peace Conference circles as indicating the intention of the Allies to push matters to an immediate conclusion. Pending the formal notification by the Germans as to their intention to sign the treaty, the allied military machine was ready to move at the expiration of the hour of the expiration of the time limit.

The German note to which the Council replied yesterday by definitely rejecting any suggestion for an alteration in the terms of the treaty, the Germans regard the terms of peace as impracticable and that their signature is given under duress. Protests were made against the signature of the treaty, the fate of colonies and others.

Asserting that the terms cannot be carried out and that the German Government cannot be held responsible for what may occur, the note concluded by saying that the Germans will sign with reservations relative to the turning over of those alleged to be guilty of crimes against the admission of the guilt of Germany in causing the war.

#### Further Concessions Refused.

In replying to the Council of Four said: The allied and associated Powers have considered the note of the German delegation of even date, and, in view of the shortness of time remaining, feel it their duty to reply at once. Of the time within which the German Government must make its final decision as to signature of the treaty less than twenty-four hours remains.

The allied and associated Governments have given fullest consideration to all representations hitherto made by the German Government with regard to the treaty, and have replied with complete frankness. They have made such concessions as they thought it was just to make. The present note of the German delegation presents no new arguments or considerations not already examined.

The Council then declared that the time for discussion was past, and that the German representatives must make a decision to sign and accept the treaty as a whole or to reject it.

The complete text of the German note shows that while two reservations were made, the Germans asked for the insertion in the treaty of a clause providing that within two years that document should be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations for reconsideration of that portion of the treaty which, as the Germans phrased it, "impairs the rights and interests of the German people." Similar reconsideration of that portion "whereby the free economic development of Germany is hampered by the conditions of the treaty" was provided for in this suggested clause.

#### Plan for the Germans.

The concluding paragraphs of the German note are as follows:

The Government of the German Republic engages to fulfill the conditions of peace imposed upon Germany. It is solemnly bound to express its full and unreserved acceptance of the treaty in advance any accusation of untruthfulness that may now or later be made against Germany.

The conditions imposed exceed the measure of that which Germany can in fact perform. The Government of the German Republic, therefore, feels bound to announce that it makes all reservations and declines all responsibility as regards the consequences which may be the result of the signature of the treaty by Germany, when, which as is bound to happen, the impossibility of carrying out the conditions comes to light, and though Germany's capacity to fulfill them is stretched to the utmost.

Germany further lays the greatest emphasis on the declaration that she cannot accept Article 230 of the treaty of peace, which requires Germany to admit herself to be the sole and only author of the war and she does not cover this article by her signature. It consequently follows without further argument that Germany must also decline to recognize that the burden should be placed upon her as the sole author of the war which has unjustly been laid at her door.

**Raise Question of Honor.** Likewise it is equally impossible for a German to reconcile it with his dignity and honor to accept and execute Articles 227 to 230, by which Germany is required to give up to the Allies and associated Powers for trial individuals among the German people who are accused by the allied and associated Powers of the breach of international law and of committing acts contrary to the customs of war.

Further, the Government of the German Republic makes a distinct protest against the taking away of all the colonial possessions of Germany and the reasons given therefor by the allied and associated Powers are clearly established and irrefutable evidence to this effect is contained in the observations of the German peace delegation on the conditions of peace.

The Government of the German Republic assumes that it is in accordance with the desire of the allied and associated Governments that it has spoken openly both as regards what concerns its good will and also as regards its reservations.

#### Request for Reopening.

Therefore, in view of the condition of constraint into which the German people are forced by the requirements of the Allies, a condition of constraint

such as has never been inflicted on any people in a manner more crushing and more drastic in its consequences, and relying on the express undertaking of the allied and associated Governments in their memorandum of June 16, 1918, the German Government believes itself to be entitled to address the following modest request to the allied and associated Governments in the expectation that the allied and associated Governments will consider the following declaration as an integral portion of the treaty:

Within two years, counting from the day when the treaty is signed, the allied and associated Governments will submit the present treaty to the high council of the Powers as constituted by the League of Nations, according to Article IV, for the purpose of subsequent examination. Before this high council the German plenipotentiaries are to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the representatives of the other contracting Powers of the present treaty. This council shall decide in regard to those conditions of the present treaty which impair the rights to self-determination of the German people and also in regard to the stipulation whereby the free economic development of Germany on a footing of equal rights is limited.

The Government of the German Republic accordingly gives the declaration of its consent as required by the note of June 16, 1918, in the following form:

"The Government of the German Republic is ready to sign the treaty of peace, without, however, recognizing thereby that the German people was the author of the war and without undertaking any responsibility for delivering persons in accordance with Article 227 to 230 of the treaty of peace."

(Signed) Max President of the Imperial Ministry.

Accept, Mr. President, the expression of my consideration.

VON HANDEL.

### GERMANY DRIFTING TO MILITARY RULE

Counter Revolt Against Government Is Predicted.

PARIS, June 23.—The movement for a military dictatorship in Germany is gaining ground, according to advice received by the American military authorities here quoting the *Kreuz Zeitung* of Berlin.

*Die Freiheit*, the Independent Socialist paper, declares that the counter revolutionary element is preparing to strike a blow against the Government.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, June 23 (delayed).—The disruption of the three party coalition Cabinet is stimulating speculation regarding the quality of support the new Government may expect from the present union of the Majority Socialists and Centrists in issue other than those concerned with the signing of peace.

Comment to-day generally was to the effect that the new coalition is a flimsy one and that the Ministry is a weak makeshift. It is pointed out that the Centrist party declares the Government parties are not over anxious to assume responsibility for the fate of the country. It is also pointed out that the National Assembly and the issuance of writs for new elections as soon as possible at the conclusion of peace and the ratification of the constitution.

Germano, the Centrist organ, admits the majority at the disposal of the Majority Socialists and the Centrists is slender, but says that it is sufficient to cover immediate needs. The paper predicts its own party will enter new elections under a heavy handicap in addition to being charged with responsibility for much that is occurring at present.

That the Government is keenly disappointed over the defection of the Democrats is indicated in the comment of the Majority Socialists organ *Vorwaerts*, which accuses the Democrats of indulging in a dangerous game of compromise and intrigue, bringing the nation into grave jeopardy.

Prediction that the new "Black-Red bloc" will be short-lived is based on the expectation that the solution of problems concerning taxation, finance and social policy will determine the composition of the coalition.

**POLK TO BE UNDER SECRETARY** Nominated for New Position Created by Congress.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, June 23.—Frank Polk, Counselor for the Department of State, to-day was nominated by President Wilson to be Under Secretary of State.

Mr. Polk will have the distinction of being the first man to hold the office under the new administration. It is a new one, authorized in the legislative appropriation bill at last session of Congress. The provision establishing the new office will not become effective until July 1.

Since Secretary Lansing's absence Mr. Polk has been Acting Secretary, rather than one of the three assistant secretaries, so that the creation of the office removes the apparent anomaly. The office makes the rank of State Department officials more in line with foreign diplomatic usage. The salary is \$7,500 a year.

#### CZECHS SEEK PATRIARCHATE.

Women Appeal for Marriage of Priests.

ROME, June 23.—A deputation of Catholic clergy is expected to arrive here soon, bearing a request to Pope Benedict asking that an independent Czech-Slovak patriarchate be established, that the Czech language be used in services instead of Latin and that the priests be permitted to marry.

More than 10,000 Czech-Slovak women have signed a memorandum in favor of the marriage of priests.

#### ARMY BOMB PLANE KILLS TWO CHILDREN

Accident Occurs While Landing at Franklin Field.

BOZON, June 23.—A bombing airplane piloted by Lieut.-Col. H. B. Claggett struck and killed two children and injured another in landing at Franklin Field to-day. Capt. William E. Chandler, observer on the machine, was slightly hurt. The plane, one of seven which arrived from Albany, N. Y., on the last leg of a flight from Dallas, Tex., was wrecked.

A large crowd had gathered on the field to watch the landing. Coming down against wind, Lieut.-Col. Claggett saw that his course was carrying him into the crowd. To avoid this he deliberately headed into a clump of trees. He did not see the three children, who were standing near the trees, until it was too late to change his course again.



### HOW GERMANY PAYS BILL

#### IN CASH.

ALL damages to civilians and civilian property by acts of war, including air bombardments and through acts of cruelty, including exposure at sea, maltreatment of prisoners, pension and separation allowances, forced labor, penalties and fines, and the loans of the Allies to ravaged Belgium are direct charges against Germany's resources. As Lloyd George estimated the total allied account at \$120,000,000, 000 and the total pre-war wealth of Germany at only \$60,000, 000, 000 to \$100,000,000,000, Germany will be called upon to pay every cent that she can.

Twenty-five billion has already been assessed against Germany, which she must pay within six years in cash and bonds. The final sum and the scale of payment will be assessed by the Reparations Commission as soon as possible, presumably within four months and at the latest by May 1, 1921.

#### IN KIND.

Alsace-Lorraine, the Rhine bridges and the Sarre coal mines to France. The Sarre Valley and all the German colonies to the League of Nations.

Moresnet, Eupen and Malmédy to Belgium. Part of West Prussia, most of Posen and Silesia (the latter subject to a plebiscite) to Poland.

Danzig internationalized and the south part of East Prussia to determine through a plebiscite whether it is to go to Poland. Luxembourg released from German customs union.

Schleswig-Holstein evacuated and to vote on return to Denmark. Shantung ceded to Japan, and all concessions in China renounced. Influence and interests in Russia, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, and influence in Morocco, Siam, Liberia, Egypt and Turkey renounced.

Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties denounced. Fourteen ocean cables or parts of cables given up. Helgoland forts demolished, Kiel Canal opened, and parts of Rhine, Elbe, Moselle, Vistula, Oder, Nieman and Danube rivers internationalized.

Merchant ships transferred ton for ton to replace torpedoed allied vessels, new construction in German yards also to be so devoted. Economic resources to be devoted to rebuilding devastated regions.

The Kaiser and others, to be indicted to Germany within one month, to be given up for trial for responsibility for war and crimes committed during war.

#### IN POWER.

Present army reduced to 200,000, ultimately to 100,000. General staff abolished. Conscription military schools or other military organizations forbidden.

Munition plants closed and armament and munitions conformed to detailed schedules laid down by Allies, surplus over these to be surrendered. Importation or manufacture of poison gas, etc., prohibited. Forts within fifty kilometers of the Rhine to be demolished.

Navy to be demobilized within three months and new force limited to 15,000 volunteers to man six small battleships, six small cruisers, twelve destroyers and twelve torpedo boats.

Surrender all warships in foreign ports, including those in Scapa Flow, and including forty-two modern destroyers, fifty modern torpedo boats, all the submarines and their auxiliary vessels.

War vessels under construction to be broken up and none of permitted fleet to be replaced, except battleships in twenty years and destroyers in fifteen.

Battle fortifications guarding belts to be demolished and no other coast fortifications to be increased in size or power.

All military and naval air material, except 100 unarmed seaplanes to search for mines, to be surrendered. No military aircraft of any character permitted, and no air fields or sheds within 150 kilometers of the Rhine or of any other frontier.

Allied commissions will supervise the fulfillment of all these terms and allied armies will occupy a greater or less part of Germany as they are, or are not fulfilled.

### BRITISH SINK 2 RED WARSHIPS, REPORT

Another, One of Russia's Largest, Surrenders.

LONDON, June 23.—British warships are believed to have sunk the Bolshevik battleship *Andrei Pervomaynov* on Tuesday day of last week, and to have torpedoed the Bolshevik battle cruiser *Slava* the day before. These sinkings are reported in Finnish naval dispatches from Helsinki to the *Daily Mail*.

The same dispatch said that the battleship *Petrovsk* had hoisted the white flag. The *Andrei Pervomaynov* was built in 1907. It was 454 feet long, with a beam of 80 feet. There were 932 men in the crew. Four twelve inch guns comprised the principal battery.

A Russian warship bearing the name

### War Bill in Lives, Money and Damages

Based on latest available official figures and averaged estimates therefrom

	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
United States	73,304	237,135	8,434	318,873
France	658,065	2,032,122	320,145	3,010,332
Italy	1,385,300	4,155,900	602,632	6,143,832
Belgium	460,000	1,380,000	280,000	2,070,000
Russia	102,000	306,000	51,000	459,000
Germany	100,000	300,000	50,000	450,000
Russia	1,700,000	5,100,000	820,000	7,620,000
Germany	1,616,104	3,733,143	782,522	6,131,769
Austria-Hungary	800,000	2,400,000	400,000	3,600,000
Turkey	250,000	750,000	125,000	1,125,000
Bulgaria	100,000	300,000	50,000	450,000
Totals	7,245,433	20,604,300	3,598,733	31,538,466

While many wounded and missing recovered, or returned, civilian losses more than make up for this item through starvation, etc.

	Costs	Damages
Great Britain	\$41,000,000,000	\$22,000,000,000
France	28,000,000,000	118,000,000,000
Italy	11,000,000,000	21,250,000,000
Russia	32,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
United States	24,000,000,000	—
Austria-Hungary	38,000,000,000	—
Germany	20,000,000,000	—
Totals	\$203,000,000,000	\$171,250,000,000

No estimates are available for Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania.

#### POLES SIGN ARMISTICE.

Trace With Ukrainians Concluded. Deal With Rumanians.

PARIS, June 23.—An armistice has been concluded between the Poles and Ukrainians, who have been fighting in Galicia and Volhynia, a despatch from Warsaw states.

It is reported also that an agreement has been reached between the Poles and the Rumanians so that neither will cross the River Dniester.

**Lubomirsky to Be Poland's Envoy.** PARIS, June 23.—The appointment of Prince Casimir Lubomirsky as Polish Minister to the United States, is confirmed. Prince Lubomirsky is now in Paris.

**ARMY GENERALS THREATEN.** Say They'll Retire if Government Signs Unconditionally.

BERLIN, June 23.—Gen. Maercker, who is in command of the forces guarding Weimar, made a pessimistic statement at a meeting of various parties to-day regarding the signing of the treaty, according to a Weimar despatch.

All the Generals and staff officers of the army have threatened to resign if the Government signs peace unconditionally, it being declared that such a step would be incompatible with the honor of the German officers corps.

The assembly met at noon and Premier Bauer asked for confirmation of the assembly's decision, as the allied and associated Powers had rejected Germany's reservations. The assembly thereupon declared notwithstanding the opposition vote of the German national party, the People's party and a section of the Centrists that the Government was still empowered to sign the treaty.

**FAST TIME IN AIR DERBY.** Winner of London Event Makes 140 Miles an Hour.

LONDON, June 23.—The London Aerial Derby, on Saturday was won by Capt. Gathgood. The winner made the flight of two circuits of London, aggregating 190 miles, in 87 minutes and 45 seconds. His average speed was 140 miles an hour. The best previous time was made by Hamelin in 1913, when he flew at an average speed of 74 miles an hour. The race has not been contested since 1914.

Capt. Gathgood is an experienced pilot and has made a record in testing machines, having flown, it is said, eighty-seven different types of airplanes.

Capt. Sir John Alcock, the pilot of the Vickers-Vimy machine which made the transatlantic flight, was unable to complete owing to other engagements.

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APPROVE "DAYLIGHT" REPEAL.

Conference Agree and Adoption Is Considered Certain.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—House and Senate conferees to-day approved the rider on the agricultural appropriation bill providing for repeal of the daylight saving law October 24 next. The House managers finally accepted the Senate amendment after urging passage by the Senate of the separate House bill repealing the law.

Adoption of the conference agreement is regarded as certain.

### ALL EUROPE TORN AS TREATY RESULT

Paris Writer Blames Wilson for Political Unrest in Every Country.

#### MINISTERIAL CRISES GROW

Poland and Other New States at Boiling Point—Rumanian Cabinet Crumbling.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, June 23.—The peace treaty, as was expected, is producing a strange state of world ferment, the most striking manifestations of which are found in Germany and Italy. With the entire world in this state President Wilson and the chiefs of the Allies are prepared for a few days of intense tension and possibly rapid changes in the situation, which will require careful analysis of their causes and effects.

Already the effects of the treaty are making themselves felt throughout Europe and the list of ministerial crises grows steadily. There is not one of these seemingly internal disorders that cannot be traced to the international situation created by the treaty. Dissatisfaction in general seems to have been caused by the fact of uncertainty running all through the clauses of the document. The repercussion in the Italian Cabinet has been followed by similar disturbances in the Rumanian Government, where M. Brătianu, heading the peace delegation here, has been forced to resign and his Cabinet is crumbling. He has been the target of criticisms from all parties, even his own, for the action of the Rumanian delegation in Paris.

Apart from Rumania's failure to obtain complete satisfaction in the disputes over the Banat, Temeswar, Bessarabia and the Dobruja, the recent Rumanian rebuke to her sovereignty by the inclusion of the minority rights clause in the treaty presented to the Austrians has served to turn popular feeling against the treaty and its makers.

#### Paderewski's Troubles Grow.

Other Ministerial crises born of the treaty are those which have occurred within the last fortnight in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Austria. Paderewski's Ministry still is in the throes of a crisis which has been deepening since the beginning of this month, growing out of dissatisfaction with the Teschen and Danzig solutions and threatening the downfall of the Premier. This has been increased by popular indignation over the concession by the Peace Conference to the Germans in regard to the Silesian district and the failure of the Allies to prevent the Germans from carrying out their menace of an offensive against the troops of Gen. Haller, which endangers his position and even that of Gen. Pilsudski.

No far no steps have been taken to prevent the Germans after the signature of the peace treaty from pouring out all their bitterness and stored up wrath on the Poles. The cry from Poland is that the young nation virtually is at the mercy of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's eastern divisions.

The situation in Jugoslavia remains unchanged. The Kramaric Ministry is undergoing transformation and the internal situation is greatly endangered because the Allies have been unable to stop the attacks of the Hungarians. The Czechs-Slovaks complain that the treaty has not given them sufficient security against some of their former enemies, by whom they are surrounded.

Jugo-Slavia's domestic difficulties arise from the treaty, which does not define its status. The treaty has given the new country boundaries but has failed to obtain for it recognition by all the signatories. Besides this the Croats, Slovenes and Serbs do not appear to be ready themselves to recognize one another. Thus Jugo-Slavia exists for the present without a popular ministry.

#### Cause of Austrian Upset.

The overthrow of the Vienna Government also can be traced back to Paris. The Austrian delegation at Saint Germain practically has been forgotten for the time being and to all its pleas for consideration it has received the reply, "wait." The return of several members of the delegation to Vienna bringing nothing with them has precipitated a change in the Ministry, and according to the most recent despatches from Vienna.

The proof of the pudding is not the eating—it's the way you feel after you eat it.

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anna the position of the newly formed Cabinet still is uncertain.

Frenchmen who see in these events a grave danger to the foreign policies of France draw the conclusion that the present unusual state of confusion and uncertainty is the product of one man's illusions—the Wilsonian principles. A writer in the *Echo de Paris* declares explicitly that it is the Wilsonian idea which already has wrought destructive changes on the European continent, the French people. He asserts that President Wilson has stood in the way of a Franco-American understanding based on common needs and desires and concludes as follows:

"Let Great Britain and America conduct the League of Nations in the future. France's task lies in the direction of a rapprochement with Italy—in other words, repair the damage done by Wilson's message to the Italian people."



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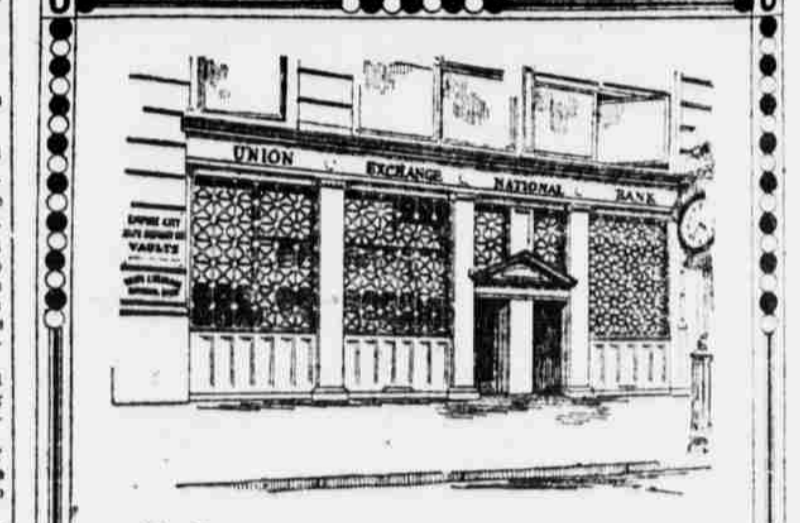
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